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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 United States of America,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Pernell Corna Sam,

13 Defendant.
14

No. CR-13-08020-002-PCT-DLR

ORDER

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16 Before the Court is Defendant's letter to the Court (Doc. 145) filed on August 5,
17 2020. The Court will treat Defendant's letter as both a *pro se* Motion to Reconsider the
18 Court's denial of his Motion for Early Release (Doc. 142) and as a Motion to Appoint
19 Counsel. For the reasons set forth herein, Defendant's Motion for Reconsideration and his
20 Motion to Appoint Counsel are denied.

21 So long as the Court retains jurisdiction, it may in its discretion reconsider its
22 rulings. That discretion should ordinarily be exercised when the judge is convinced that
23 the ruling was wrong and that rescinding it would not cause undue harm to the parties. *See*
24 *U.S. v. Smith*, 389 F.3d 944, 949 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Avitia v. Metropolitan Club of*
25 *Chicago, Inc.*, 49 F.3d 1219, 1227 (7th Cir.1995)). Thus, motions for reconsideration
26 should be granted only in rare circumstances. *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner*, 909 F.
27 Supp. 1342, 1351 (D. Ariz. 1995). "Reconsideration is appropriate if the district court (1)
28 is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial

1 decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law.”
2 *Sch. Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah Cty. v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993)
3 (citation omitted). Such motions should not be used for the purpose of asking a court ““to
4 rethink what the court had already thought through—rightly or wrongly.”” *Defenders of*
5 *Wildlife*, 909 F. Supp. at 1351 (quoting *Above the Belt, Inc. v. Mel Bohannon Roofing, Inc.*,
6 99 F.R.D. 99, 101 (E.D.Va. 1983)).

7 Here, Defendant’s Motion to Reconsider points to no newly discovered evidence,
8 clear error, or intervening change in the law. The Court denied his original Motion for
9 Early Release (Doc. 142) because he asserted neither extraordinary nor compelling reasons
10 recognized by the Sentencing Commission and because he did not allege facts that could
11 enable the Court to determine that he is no longer a danger to any other person or to the
12 community. There is no new allegation in his Motion for Reconsideration that addresses
13 either reason given by the Court for denying his original motion.

14 Defendant also seeks the appointment of counsel. When Defendant filed his *pro se*
15 motion for sentence reduction (Doc. 142), the Federal Public Defender’s Office reviewed
16 it pursuant to General Order 20-28 to determine whether a basis exists for appointment of
17 counsel. In its Notice Regarding Defendant’s Pro Se Motion for Sentence Reduction Under
18 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A), the Federal Public Defender stated that because “Mr. Sam’s
19 *pro se* motion does not assert any circumstances that fall into the Sentencing Commission’s
20 criteria for compassionate release[,] the Federal Public Defender sees no basis for
21 appointment of counsel.” (Doc. 143 at 1.) The Court agrees. Defendant’s request for
22 reconsideration does not assert any new circumstances that fall into the Sentencing
23 Commission’s criteria for compassionate release. Therefore, there is no basis for the
24 appointment of counsel.

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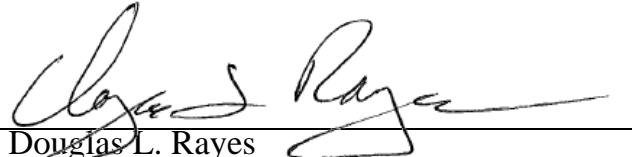
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1 **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendant's pro se Motion to Reconsider and for the
2 Appointment of Counsel (Doc. 145) is **DENIED**.

3 Dated this 10th day of August, 2020.

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Douglas L. Rayes
United States District Judge